

**Previous Exams in**  
**Master Degree (First Part)**  
**Of**  
**OBSTETRICS & GYNECOLOGY**  
**Menoufia University**  
**By**  
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# (1) Anatomy

## MAY 2016

- 1- Give an Account on development and Anatomy of the **ovary**
- 2- Discuss the anatomy of **pelvic diaphragm**
- 3- Give an account on development and anomalies of **female external genitalia**

## NOVEMBER 2015

- 1- Give an account on anatomy and development of **the ovary**
- 2- Discuss anatomy of **pelvic diaphragm**
- 3- Give an account of **Uterus**: development, anomalies and supporting factors

## MAY 2015

- 1- Give an account on anatomy of **Pudendal canal**
- 2- Discuss the anatomy of **pelvic floor**
- 3- Give an account on developmental anomalies and **vascularity** of the **female genital system**

## NOVEMBER 2014

- 1- Describe anatomy of **Pudendal nerve**
- 2- Describe, anatomy, vasculature , development and anomalies of the **vagina**
- 3- Describe the vasculature of:
  - a) **Ovaries**
  - b) **Uterus**
  - c) **Clitoris**

## MAY 2014

- 1- Give an account on anatomy and peritoneal folds related to the **ovary**.
- 2- Discuss anatomy of **pelvic floor**
- 3- Give an account on development, anomalies and supporting factors of the **uterus**

## MAY 2003

- 1- Describe anatomy of the **perineal membrane**
- 2- Describe anatomy of the **pelvic floor**, Add note in its role in supporting uterus
- 3- Describe developmental anomalies, blood supply and lymphatic drainage of the **ovaries**

- 4- Describe anatomy of the **pelvic part of ureter** in females.

## (2) Physiology

### MAY 2016

#### Give an Account on

- 1- Puberty and menopause (10)
- 2- Endocrinal functions of the ovary (15)

### MAY 2014

#### Give an account on

- 1- **Circulatory shock** (10)
- 2- **Endocrinal functions of the ovary** (15)

### MAY 2008

#### Give an Account on

- 1- Mechanism of action of **steroid hormones**
- 2- **Vomiting reflex**; components and stimulation
- 3- **Ovarian cycle**, phases and control
- 4- **Lactation**, mechanism and control

### NOVEMBER 2007

#### Give an Account on

- 1- Body compensatory mechanisms to **hemorrhage**
- 2- **Visceral pain**, receptors, causes, pathway and reception
- 3- Physiology of uterine **endometrial cycle**, phases and control
- 4- Non endocrine functions of **the placenta**
- 5- Physiology of **puberty**; mechanisms concerned and tuning in female

### NOVEMBER 2006

#### Give an Account on

- 1- **Shock**, definition, types and causes.
- 2- **Vomiting reflex** arc, causes and mechanisms concerned

- 3- **Ovulation** in adult female, mechanism and evidences
- 4- **Puberty** in females, normal age, mechanisms concerned and tuning
- 5- **Assessment of testicular** functions in male.

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## MAY 2005

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### Give an Account on

- 1- Primary **hemostasis**
- 2- **Female sexual cycle** and its functional control
- 3- Physiology of **puberty**, age of incidence, tuning and mechanism
- 4- **Assessment of testicular** functions in male.
- 5- Physiology of **labor**, preparation and stages.

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## MAY 2003

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### Give an Account on

- 1- **Pain sensation**, receptors, pathway, and centers of integration.
- 2- Body response to **hemorrhage**
- 3- Hormonal control of **female sexual cycle**
- 4- Physiology of **fertilization** and implantation in female genital tract
- 5- Physiology of **lactation**, mechanisms concerned and hormonal control

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## MAY 2002

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- 1- Role of **kidney** in arterial **blood pressure** regulation
- 2- **Deep pain** characteristics, causes and pathway
- 3- **Non endocrine** functions of the **placenta**
- 4- **Estrogen hormone**, functions and control of secretion
- 5- Mechanism of **lactation** and its control

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## NOVEMBER 2000

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### Give an Account on

- 1- Hazards of **incompatible blood transfusion**
- 2- Normal **body temperature** and mechanisms of its regulation
- 3- **Female sexual cycle** and its hormonal control
- 4- Physiology of **puberty**
- 5- **Spermatogenesis**, steps and control

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## MAY 2000

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### Give an Account on

- 1- Physiology of **pain receptors**, causes of deep pain
- 2- Body response to **hemorrhage**
- 3- Physiology of **lactation**
- 4- **Estrogen hormone** secretion control and function
- 5- **Vomiting**, mechanism and causes

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## (3) Pathology

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## MAY 2016

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- 1- Infertile woman 28yrs old presented with history of pelvic pain, adnexal tenderness, fever, and vaginal discharge 4yrs ago, she was treated with extensive course of antibiotics. Recent US examination revealed bilateral tubal obstruction, the doctor advised her to do in-vitro fertilization (10 marks)
  - a) What is the disease that necessitated extensive antibiotic therapy?
  - b) What is the possible cause of this disease in that case?
  - c) Describe the gross and microscopic picture of the cervix during this disease?
  - d) Explain the cause of bilateral tubal obstruction
  - e) Enumerate other possible complications
- 2- Compare in table between partial and complete mole regarding: pathogenesis, gross, microscopic picture and possible complication. (7 marks)
- 3- Define: Atrophy, hyperplasia, dysplasia and metaplasia giving an example of each change. (8 marks)

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## MAY 2014

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- 1- Define **shock** and compare between hypovolemic and septic shock?
- 2- Enumerate:
  - a) Causes of **endometriosis**
  - b) Causes of **Abnormal uterine bleeding**
  - c) Secondary changes in **leiomyoma**
- 3- Give short notes on **functionally active ovarian tumors**?
- 4- Give an account on:
  - a) **Invasive mole**
  - b) **Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia**

- c) **Malignant mixed mullerian tumor**
- d) **Herpes simplex 2 virus infection**

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## **MAY 2010**

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- 1- Give an account on **hypovolemic shock**?
- 2- Give an account on **cervical polyp**?
- 3- Discuss the pathology of **functioning ovarian tumor**?
- 4- Give an account on **ectopic pregnancy**?

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## **MAY 2008**

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- 1- A 4yrs old girl is noted to have breast enlargement and vaginal bleeding. On physical examination she is noted to have a 9 cm pelvic mass:
  - a) What is the most likely diagnosis?
  - b) Describe the pathological features of this feature?
- 2- What is the clinical significance of **hydatidiform mole**?
- 3- What are the **viral** pathogens causing **infections in the lower female genital tract**?

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## **MAY 2005**

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- 1- Discuss the pathology of **germ cell tumors of the ovary**?
- 2- Discuss the pathology of **cervical intraepithelial neoplasia**?
- 3- Give an account on **puerperal sepsis**?
- 4- Discuss the pathology of **gonorrhea** in female genital tract?

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## **MAY 2003**

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- 1- Discuss the pathology of **germ cell tumors of the ovary**?
- 2- Discuss the pathology of **tuberculosis of the female genital organs**?
- 3- Give an account on **endometriosis**?
- 4- Discuss the pathology of **gonorrhea** in female?

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## **MAY 2002**

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- 1- Discuss the pathology of **surface epithelial tumors of the ovary**?
- 2- Give an account on the pathology of:
  - a) **Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia**
  - b) **Adenomyosis**
- 3- Discuss the pathology of **bilharziasis** of the female genital tract?

- 4- Discuss the pathology of **chronic cervicitis**?

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## **NOVEMBER 2001**

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- 1- Discuss the pathology of **endometrial hyperplasia**?
- 2- Give an account on the pathology of:
  - a) **Chronic non-specific cervicitis**
  - b) **Serous neoplasms of the ovary**
- 3- Discuss the pathology of **cervical carcinoma**
- 4- Give an account on the pathology of:
  - a) **Ovarian teratoma**
  - b) **Granulosa cell tumor**

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## **MAY 2000**

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- 1- Discuss the pathology of
  - a) **Puerperal sepsis**
  - b) **Adenomyosis**
- 2- Discuss the pathology of **carcinoma** of the **uterine body**
- 3- Give an account on the pathology of:
  - a) **Sex cord stromal tumor of the ovary.**
  - b) **Uterine leiomyoma.**
- 4- Discuss the pathology of **bilharziasis** in the female genital tract.

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## **NOVEMBER 1998**

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- 1- Discuss the pathology of **endometrial carcinoma**
- 2- Give an account on the pathology of:
  - a) **Tuberculosis salpingitis**
  - b) **Cervical erosions**
- 3- Discuss the pathology of **cystic ovarian neoplasms**
- 4- Give an account on the etiology and pathological features of **endometriosis**

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## **NOVEMBER 1997**

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- 1- Discuss the pathology of **germ cell tumors of the ovary**
- 2- Give an account on the pathology of
  - a) **Venous thrombosis**
  - b) **Cervical erosion**

- c) **Tuberculosis salpingitis**
- d) **Senile endometritis**
- 3- Discuss the pathology of:
  - a) **Epithelial dysplasia**
  - b) **Endometriosis**
  - c) **Condyloma accuminata**

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## **MAY 1995**

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- 1- Discuss the pathology of **ovarian neoplasms**
- 2- Give an account on:
  - a) **Sarcoma** of the **vagina**
  - b) **Adenomyosis**
  - c) **Thrombophlebitis**
- 3- Discuss the pathology of:
  - a) **Ectopic pregnancy**
  - b) **Hypovolemic shock**
- 4- Discuss the pathology of **chronic cervicitis**

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## **NOVEMBER 1994**

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- 1- Discuss the pathology of:
  - a) **Ovarian cystic teratoma**
  - b) **Myometrial leiomyoma**
- 2- Give an account on the pathology of:
  - a) **Cysts** of the ovary
  - b) **Chronic salpingitis**
  - c) Features of **placental neoplasms**
- 3- Discuss the etiology and pathological features of **endometriosis**?

## **(4) Microbiology**

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## **MAY 2016**

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- 1- **Write short account on:** (15 marks)
  - 1) Pathogenesis, laboratory diagnosis and treatment of a case of **female gonorrhea**.
  - 2) Biological characters and stages of clinical infection caused by **HIV**.
  - 3) Etiology, mode of transmission and laboratory diagnosis of **German measles**.
  - 4) **Health care associated infection** (sources, mode of transmission and types).



5) Mechanisms of **action of antibiotics** with examples.

**2- Give 2 examples for (5 marks)**

- 1) Cold **sterilization**.
- 2) Virulence factors for **clostridium perfringens**.
- 3) Bacterial causes of **non-Gonococcal urethritis**.
- 4) Antiviral agents with different mechanisms used for **treatment of HCV**.
- 5) **Vaccines** recommended for **health care workers**.

**3- MCQ: choose the one correct answer (5 marks)**

- 1) *An HIV positive patient asks if you can tell him the chances of him progressing to symptomatic AIDS. Which one of the following tests would be most useful?*
  - A- C lymphocyte count.
  - B- HIV antibody test.
  - C- HIV RT PCR.
  - D- HIV P24 antigen.
- 2) *Your patient is a woman with a vaginal discharge. You suspect on clinical grounds, that it may be candida albicans. Which one of the following statements is LEAST accurate or inappropriate?*
  - a- A gram stain of the discharge should reveal budding yeasts.
  - b- Culture of the discharge on Sabouraud's agar should produce a white mycelium and aerial conidia
  - c- The clinical laboratory can use germ tube formation to identify the isolate as C. Albicans.
  - d- Antibiotics predispose to candida vaginitis by killing the normal flora lactobacilli that keep the vaginal PH low.
- 3) *Several pathogens are transmitted either during gestation or at birth. Which one of the following is LEAST likely to be transmitted at these times?*
  - a- Haemophilus influenza
  - b- Treponema pallidum
  - c- Neisseria gonorrhea
  - d- Chlamydia trachomatis
- 4) *Lymphogranuloma venereum (LGV) is a venereal disease caused by serotypes L1, L2 and L3 of chlamydia trachomatis. The differential diagnosis should include which of the following?*
  - A- Psittacosis
  - B- Chancroid
  - C- Babesiosis
  - D- Mononucleosis.

- 5) *One of the most common sexually transmitted diseases that may lead to cervical carcinoma is caused by which of the following viruses?*
- A- Cytomegalovirus
  - B- Papilloma virus
  - C- Epstein-Barr virus
  - D- Herpes-Simplex virus

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## MAY 2014

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1- **Discuss** causative organism, mode of transmission and laboratory diagnosis of: (10 marks)

- a) **Rubella**
- b) Non-specific urethritis due to **chlamydia**

2- **Write short notes on: (10 marks)**

- a) **Control of nosocomial infections**
- b) Modes of transmission and vaccination of **hepatitis B virus (HBV)**
- c) **RH incompatibility** (mechanism and laboratory diagnosis)
- d) **Tetanus neonatorum** (etiology and prevention)

3- **MCQ: Choose one correct answer (5 marks)**

- 1) *A 30-year-old woman with systemic lupus erythematosus was found to have a positive serological test for syphilis (VDRL Test). She denied having had sexual contact with a partner who had symptoms of a venereal disease, the next step would to be:*
  - a- Reassure her that the test is a false-positive reaction related to her autoimmune disorder
  - b- Trace her sexual contacts for serological testing.
  - c- Treat her with penicillin.
  - d- Perform a fluorescent treponemal antibody absorption (FTA-ABS) test on a specimen from her serum.
- 2) *Several pathogens are transmitted either during gestation or at birth. Which one of the following is LEAST likely to be transmitted at these times?*
  - e- Haemophilus influenza
  - f- Treponema pallidum
  - g- Neisseria gonorrhea
  - h- Chlamydia trachomatis
- 3) *Each of the following statements about gonorrhea is correct EXCEPT:*
  - a- Infection in men is more frequently symptomatic than women.
  - b- A presumptive diagnosis can be made by finding gram negative kidney shaped diplococci within neutrophils in a urethral discharge.

- c- The definitive diagnosis can be made to antibodies to *Neisseria gonorrhea*
  - d- Gonococcal conjunctivitis of the newborn rarely occurs in the United States, because erythromycin is commonly used as a prophylaxis.
- 4) *Each of the following statements concerning human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is correct EXCEPT:*
- a- Screening test for antibodies are useful to prevent transmission of HIV through transfused blood.
  - b- The opportunistic infections seen in AIDS are primarily a result of loss of cell mediated immunity.
  - c- Zidovudine (AZT) inhibits RAN- dependent DNA polymerase.
  - d- The presence of circulating antibodies that neutralize HIV is evidence that an individual is protected from HIV- induced diseases.
- 5) *Your partner is a woman with a vaginal discharge. You suspect on clinical grounds, that it may be *Candida albicans*. Which one of the following statements is LEAST accurate or inappropriate?*
- e- A gram stain of the discharge should reveal budding yeasts.
  - f- Culture of the discharge on Sabouraud's agar should produce a white mycelium and aerial conidia
  - g- The clinical laboratory can use germ tube formation to identify the isolate as *C. Albicans*.
  - h- Antibiotics predispose to candida vaginitis by killing the normal flora lactobacilli that keep the vaginal PH low.

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## MAY 2013

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- 1- Enumerate **organisms** that can be **transmitted sexually**, describe the laboratory diagnosis and prophylaxis against ONE of them.
- 2- **Write short notes on:**
  - a) **Pyrexia of unknown origin (PUO)**
  - b) Characters of **ideal chemotherapeutic agent**.
  - c) **Candida** (pathogenesis, clinical infections, laboratory diagnosis and treatment)
- 3- **Multiple choice questions.**
  - 1) Which one of the following viruses is the leading cause of congenital malformation?
    - a- Rabies
    - b- Rhinovirus
    - c- Cytomegalovirus
    - d- Mumps

- 2) *Each of the following is associated with the group b streptococci (strep. Agalactiae) EXCEPT:*
- a- Pyoderma (impetigo)
  - b- Beta-hemolysis
  - c- Vaginal carriage in 5-25% of normal women of childbearing age.
  - d- Neonatal sepsis and meningitis.
- 3) *The following virus is implicated as the cause of carcinoma of the cervix:*
- a- Hepatitis C virus
  - b- CMV
  - c- Human papilloma virus
  - d- Dengue virus
- 4) *Which one of the following would be the treatment of choice for herpes simplex virus infection?*
- a- Acyclovir
  - b- Killed virus vaccine
  - c- Amantadine
  - d- Herpes immunoglobulin
- 5) *Which one of the following is found within the nuclei of infected hepatocytes and not usually in peripheral circulation*
- a- HBeAg
  - b- HBsAg
  - c- HBcAg
  - d- Anti-HBc
  - e- HBeAb

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## NOVEMBER 2008

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- 1- Give an account on:
  - a) Pathogenesis of **AIDS**
  - b) Serological diagnosis of **Syphilis**
- 2- Write short notes on:
  - a) **Congenital rubella syndrome**
  - b) **Hepatitis B vaccination**
- 3- Enumerate:
  - a) Methods of **sterilization**
  - b) **Complications of antimicrobial therapy**
  - c) **Organisms** that may be acquired by the **baby** from the birth canal **during labor**

## (5) Pharmacology

### MAY 2016

- 1- Describe the mechanism of action and adverse effects of (12 marks)
  - A- Two **antimicrobial drugs** used safely in pregnancy.
  - B- One drug used for treatment of **hypertension**.
- 2- Mention the indications of (7 marks)
  - a- **B2 Agonist**.
  - b- **Oxytocin**.
  - c- **Heparin**.
- 3- Discuss different preparations with respect to time of onset and duration of **insulin**. (6 marks)

### MAY 2014

Answer the Following questions:

- 1) Mention Types, mechanism of action, adverse effects, contraindications and drug interaction of **oral contraceptives**. (15 marks)
- 2) What are the untoward effects of (10 Marks)
  - a. **Metronidazole**
  - b. **Domperidone**
  - c. **Quinolones**
  - d. **Insulin**

### NOVEMBER 2013

Answer the Following questions:

- 1) Mention Indications, Types, Mechanism of Action and Precautions during Use of **Uterine Relaxant**.....(10 marks)
- 2) What are the untoward effects of.....(15 Marks)
  - a. **Cephalosporins** (3 Marks)
  - b. **Corticosteroids** (3 Marks)
  - c. **Oral Contraceptives** (3 Marks)
  - d. **Oxytocin** (3 Marks)
  - e. **Heparin** (3 Marks)

### MAY 2013

Answer the Following questions:

- 1) **Uterine Relaxants** may be used in special situations, Mention; Indications, types, mechanism of actions, and precautions during their use.....(10 marks)
- 2) What are the untoward effects of.....(15 Marks)
  - a. **Penicillins** (3 Marks)
  - b. **Metoclopramide** (3 Marks)
  - c. **Oral Contraceptives** (3 Marks)
  - d. **Oxytocin** (3 Marks)
  - e. **Insulin** (3 Marks)

## (6) Internal Medicine

### MAY 2016

All questions to be attempted.

- 1- **Secondary hypertension** (causes and treatment)
- 2- **Disseminated intravascular coagulation** (causes and treatment)
- 3- **Cholestasis** (causes, investigation, treatment)
- 4- **Thyrotoxic crisis** (precipitating factors, clinical picture, treatment)

### MAY 2014

Give an Account on (37.5 Marks)

- 1- **DIC** (Disseminated intravascular coagulopathy)
- 2- Management of **congestive heart failure** (CHF), Diagnosis and treatment.

### NOVEMBER 2013

Give an Account on (37.5 Marks)

- 1- **Hyper-coagulable state** (tendency to clot)
- 2- **Bronchial Asthma** during pregnancy.

### MAY 2013

Give an Account on (37.5 Marks)

- 1- **Hypertensive** disorders during pregnancy
- 2- **DIC** (Disseminated intravascular coagulopathy)

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## NOVEMBER 2012

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Give an Account on (37.5 Marks)

- 1- **Diabetes** in Pregnancy
- 2- Complications of **blood transfusion**

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## MAY 2011

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Give an Account on (37.5 Marks)

- 1- Screening, Diagnosis and management of **thyroid dysfunction** in pregnancy
- 2- Give an account on **nephrological** problems in pregnancy (17.5 marks)

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## MAY 2008

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Give an Account on (37.5 Marks)

- 1- Causes and management of **edema** in pregnant lady?
- 2- **Hepato-biliary** disorders in pregnancy?

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## MAY 2006

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- 1- Discuss approach to pregnant lady with **hypertension**?
- 2- Short account on complications of **blood transfusion**?
- 3- Give an account on **teratogenicity** of drugs?

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## (7) General surgery

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## MAY 2016

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Answer all questions

1- **Jaundice**

- a- Enumerate types (4 marks)
- b- Investigations (4 marks)

2- **Wound**

- a- Enumerates types of its healing (4 marks)
- b- Causes of delayed wound healing (4 marks)

3- **Hypovolemic shock**

- a- Clinical picture (4 marks)
- b- Investigations (4 marks)

**4- Breast mass**

- a- Causes and types (4 marks)
- b- Investigations (4 marks)

**5- Pulmonary embolism**

- a- Clinical picture (3 marks)
- b- Treatment (2.5 marks)

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## **MAY 2014**

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***Give an account on:***

- 1- Causes and management of **nipple discharge** of female **breast** (25 marks)
- 2- Differential diagnosis and investigations of **right iliac fossa MASS** (25 marks)
- 3- Clinical features, investigations and management of **Acute DVT** (25 marks)
- 4- Causes of **postoperative fever** (25 marks)

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## **MAY 2010**

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- 1- Clinical picture of **perforated duodenal ulcer**, outline the management.
- 2- **Operative** complication of cholecystectomy (i.e. **laparotomy**)
- 3- Differential diagnosis of **suprapubic subumbilical swelling**, how can you reach diagnosis

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## **MAY 2008**

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- 1- Give an account on **post-operative chest complication** of pelvic operation
- 2- **Breast abscess**, give an account on clinical picture, differential diagnosis, management and complications
- 3- A 45yrs old lady complaining of **fresh blood per anus** in intermittent attacks, enumerate the causes, discuss 2 causes in details.